CANADIAN

HISTORY NOTES

—FOR—

JUNIOR PUPILS.

BY GEORGE MOIR,

PRINCIPAL ST. MARYS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PUBLISHED BY H. FRED. SHARP,

BOOKSELLER, ST. MARYS.

SECOND EDITION.

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PREFACE.

The following Notes are designed for the use of the Third and Fourth Class Pupils of our Public Schools. Only the most important events in the History of Canada are referred to, and that in a manner the most brief possible.

GEO. MOIR.

St. Marys, 1880.

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HISTORY NOTES.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. THE THREE ESTATES of the British Realm are the Sovereign, the Lords and the Commons.

2. THE LEGISLATURE, in Canada, also consists of three branches: The Governor General (who represents the Sovereign), the Senate, and the House of Commons.

These three branches must give their consent to every Bill before it can become law.

3. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL is the chief executive officer. He assembles, prorogues and dissolves Parliament, and assents to all Bills not reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure.

4. The Senate corresponds to the House of Lords in England. It may originate Bills not relating to the revenue, and may reject any Bill passed by the Commons.

5. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS consists of representatives chosen by the electors in counties, cities and towns. It controls the revenue and expenditure of the nation.

6. THE EXECUTIVE of the Dominion consists of the Governor-General and a Cabinet or Ministry of thirteen members.

7. A CABINET OR MINISTRY is a collective body of statesmen selected by the Prime Minister, who, with him, direct the government of the nation.

By constitutional usage the members of a British or Canadian Cabinet must have seats in Parliament, and their opinions on the leading questions of the times must agree in the main with the opinions of the majority of the House of Commons. The Ministers are answerable to Parliament for all their acts. This is what is termed Responsible Government.

8. THE PREMIER OR PRIME MINISTER is the principal Minister of State. He is chosen by the Sovereign (or representative), and is the head of the Cabinet or Ministry.

9. A PARLIAMENT is the legislative assembly of the House of Lords, or the Senate and the House of Commons.

10. THE SPEAKER is the individual chosen by the Commons to preside over their actions while in session.

11. A SESSION is the part of the year during which Parliament deliberates over the affairs of the nation and frames laws.

12. A BILL is a statement of a proposed law.

13. AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT is a Bill that has been passed or agreed to by both Houses, and to which the the signature of the Sovereign, or the Governor has been attached.

14. To ADJOURN Parliament is to grant the members recess for a certain time, at the end of which may meet and resume any unfinished business, as if there had been no adjournment.

15. TO PROROGUE Parliament is to stop its work for the session.

16. TO DISSOLVE Parliament is to dismiss the members finally, after which a new election must take place.

17. JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE are the books in which the minutes or records of the debates and doings of each day are kept.

18. THE PRIVY COUNCIL of Canada consists of the Ministers and ex-Ministers.

19. AN ORDER IN COUNCIL is a regulation made by the Ministry, independent of Parliament, having the effect of law.

20. THE CIVIL LIST is the money required for the maintenance of the Sovereign's household.

21. A PARLIAMENTARY OPPOSITION is the collective body of members who oppose the Ministry or the measures of the Government, and whose leaders usually succeed to power on the dissolution of the existing Cabinet.

When a Ministry is defeated on any important Bill it resigns The usual course then is for the Sovereign (or representative) to send for the Leader of the Opposition, and to entrust him with the formation of a new Government or Cabinet.

22. POLITICS is the science of civil government.

23. POLITICAL ECONOMY is the science which explains the principles of National Wealth.

24. TRIAL BY JURY is the trial of alleged criminals by a body of individuals impartially chosen from the community.

The duty of the Jury consists in determining whether the charges against the prisoner are proven. It is an Anglo-Saxon institution, and forms an important safeguard against arbitrary power.

25. AN ABSOLUTE MONARCHY is that form of government by which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person, as in Russia.

26. A LIMITED MONARCHY is that form of government in which the will of the Sovereign is limited by a constitution, as in Britain.

27. A REPUBLIC is a State in which the exercise of the Supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people, as in the United States.

28. In the British House of Commons, there are 658 members, distributed as follows:

England and Wales	493	members
Scotland	60	"
Ireland	105	"
Total	658	"

29. In the Canadian House of Commons there are 211 members, distributed as follows:

Ontario	92	members
Quebec	65	"
New Brunswick	16	"
Nova Scotia	21	"
Manitoba	5	"
British Columbia	6	"
Prince Edward Island	6	"
Total	211	

CANADIAN HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY VOYAGES.

1. The Continent on which we live, and which we call AMERICA, was, until about four hundred years ago, inhabited only by savages and wild animals. The Europeans, or white people, knew nothing of it. They were aware that a vast ocean lay to the west of Europe and Africa, but no mariner had dared to cross it. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a native of GENOA, in Italy, believed that it was the same sea that washed the east coast of Asia, and decided to try if a shorter way to INDIA could not be found by sailing westward. Accordingly, on the 3rd day of August, 1492, he left Palos with three ships, the PINTA, the NIGNA and the SANTA MARIA, fitted out by ISABELLA, Queen of *Spain*, and on the 12th of October he discovered SAN SALVADOR, one of the Bahama Islands.

2. The mainland of America was discovered by JOHN CABOT, a merchant of Bristol, who was sent out by Henry VII. of England to make discoveries. He visited Newfoundland and the adjacent coast, 1497. In the following year his Son, SEBASTIN CABOT, sailed along all the coast from Labrador to Florida.

3. The first Explorer of Canada was JACQUES CARTIER, a Frenchman. He left ST. MALO 1534, with the idea of discovering a NORTH WEST PASSAGE to India and China. He shortly afterwards entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and took possession of the coast for France.

4. In 1535 CARTIER made a second voyage westward. He sailed up the St. Lawrence to the Indian Capitol STADACONA where he was kindly received by the natives. He left his ship in the harbour of ST. CROIX, the mouth of the present St. Charles, and proceeded in boats up the river to HOCHELAGA which was situated on the site of the present city of MONTREAL. Here he found signs of civilization, houses built and land cultivated. He returned and passed the winter in St. Croix, when his men were attacked with scurvy and many of them died, being ill adapted to the severe climate.

5. In 1540, the king of France appointed ROBERVAL Viceroy of NEW FRANCE—the name given to the country from North Carolina northward—with power to settle it. Being unable to go himself he sent Cartier with a number of settlers in five vessels. He was not so well received by the Indians as before, on account of having carried off a number of them to France on his previous voyage, where they all died. He built a fort at Cape Rouge which he called Charlesburg. He again visited Hochelaga in boats, and

returned to the fort where he passed a very uncomfortable winter.

6. ROBERVAL on his way to Canada, in 1541, met Cartier at Newfoundland returning to France, but could not persuade him to accompany the expedition back to Canada. Roberval then proceeded to Cape Rouge and repaired the Fort where he passed the winter. Returning to France in the spring, he left thirty settlers behind who were never after heard of.

7. For the succeeding six years Roberval was engaged in Europe and neglected Canada, but at the end of that time he got ready a great expedition in which his brother Achille and many other young nobles of France embarked. After the expedition started no account was ever heard of its fate. This great loss prevented the French from taking any great interest in New France for nearly fifty years.

8. In 1576 and the two following years, Martin Forbisher made the voyages under Elizabeth, Queen of England. He discovered and named portions of the coast, but failed in finding gold or a North West Passage.

9. The first benefit which the Europeans derived from their acquaintance with the New World was from the cod fisheries of Newfoundland. As early as 1517 English, French, Spanish and Portuguese vessels were engaged in the fishing business. A more important interest, however, was soon devoloped, viz., the FUR

TRADE. The forests of North America abounded in fur-bearing animals, and the Indians were very skilled in the pursuit of them. Merchants exchanged the merest trifles for furs which, in Europe, sold for enormous prices. These two sources of traffic had very much to do in keeping up a European interest in America.

10. In 1798, France again attempted to settle Canada. The Marquis de la Roche was sent out with a number of settlers taken from the prisons of Paris. He left fifty of them on Sable Island, a sterile sand-bank off the coast of Nova Scotia. Seven years afterwards only twelve of these were found living. They were brought back to France, pardoned and provided for by the king.

11. It was by private enterprise that the first permanent settlement was made in Canada. PONTGRAVE, a merchant of St. Malo, and CHAUVIN, of Rouen, joined together, in 1599, and undertook to settle five hundred persons in Canada, on condition that the king would grant them a monopoly of the fur trade. Chauvin died in 1603, and his death put an end to the scheme.

12. DECHASTE, the Govenor of Dieppe, next persuaded the principal merchants of several towns to organize a FUR COMPANY. Three vessels were fitted out, and CHAMPLAIN, the real founder of the colony, placed in command of them, 1603. He sailed up the

St. Lawrence as far as Hochelaga, which he found had dwindled away on account of the emigration of the Hurons to the west. He then returned to France, and found De Chaste dead and the company broken up. He gave a description of the country to the king, who was much pleased with it.

13. In 1604, DE MONTS undertook to make a settlement in the New World. He did not enter the St. Lawrence, but founded a small colony on the shore of the bay of Fundy. The whole surrounding country received the name of ACADIA.

14. In 1608, Champlain received the command of another expedition bound for America. He sailed up the St. Lawrence, and on the 3rd day of July laid the foundation of the city of Quebec. At that time there was only one other permanent settlement in North America, viz., Jamestown, in Virginia, founded the previous year, 1607, by the English captain, Newport.

15. At the time of the first settlement in Canada, three great nations divided the territory—the ALGONQUINS, the HURONS, and the IROQUOIS. The territory of the Algonquins extended along the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, nearly as far west as Montreal. The Hurons were more numerous and occupied what is now known as Ontario. The Iroquois lived south of the St. Lawrence, occupying the country from the Richelieu to the western extremity of Lake Ontario. They were made up of several smaller

tribes, from which they afterwards took their name of the SIX NATIONS.

16. While exploring the country up the St. Lawrence, Champlain met with a body of Algonquins with whom he formed an alliance in this war against the Iroquois. He proceeded with them up the Richelieu and discovered Lake Champlain. A battle took place in which the Iroquois were defeated. This was the commencement of the Iroquois'intense hatred of the French. He then returned to France.

17. In 1610 Champlain again visited Canada, and renewed the alliance with the Algonquins. In 1611 he selected the site of the present city of Montreal for another settlement.

18. Several of the influential nobles of France now took an interest in Champlain's colony, among whom was the Prince of Conde, who was made Viceroy. He delegated all his powers to Champlain, including a monopoly of the fur trade. Champlain was made DEPUTY GOVERNOR of Canada in 1612.

19. In 1615 Champlain went up the Ottawa, crossed over the country by way of lakes Nippising and Huron and returned to Quebec by way of Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence.

20. THE COMPANY OF ONE HUNDRED ASSOCIATES was organized by CARDINAL RICHELIEU then prime minister of France, 1627. This company undertook to send out a large number of settlers and to provide

them with all requisites for three years, after which time land with sufficient grain for seed was to be given them. In return the King made over to the company the fort and settlement of Quebec. The office of Viceroy was done away with, and Champlain was made GOVERNOR.

21. In 1628, war broke out between France and England, and Sir David Kirke was sent out by Charles I. to conquer Canada. He captured the company's vessels laden with stores, and in the following year, 1629, took Quebec, which remained in possession of the English until the treaty of ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, 1632, when Canada, Acadia and Cape Breton were given back to France. Champlain was again made Governor, and managed affairs with prudence and courage till his death, 1635. He had identified himself with the progress of Canada for nearly thirty years, and his death was the most serious loss that the young colony had yet sustained.

ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA, 1635.

VIRGINIA founded by SIR WALTER RALEIGH, 1607.

NEW YORK, founded by the Dutch, 1609, but conquered by the English, 1659.

MASSACHUSETTS, settled by the PILGRIM FATHERS, 1620.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, settled in 1623.

RHODE ISLAND, settled from Massachusetts, 1631

MARYLAND, settled by Catholics under Lord Baltimore, 1634.

PENSYLVANNIA, was founded nearly half a century afterwards by William Penn, 1668.

CHAPTER II.

FROM THE DEATH OF CHAMPLAIN TO THE OVERTHROW OF FRENCH RULE IN CANADA—INDIAN AND COLONIAL WARS.

1. After the death of Champlain the Iroquois became very powerful. The Algonquins were humbled and the Hurons were nearly destroyed. About 1647, attempts were made to form a defensive alliance between the French and English Colonies, but failed. The Iroquois became masters of Canada about 1650. The Hurons fled in every direction, and those who remained were completely destroyed.

2. The city of Montreal was founded in the year 1642 by Maisouneuve, and was for some time known by the name of "Villa Marie."

3. The English settlements, on the Atlantic coast, progressed much more rapidly than did those of the French in Canada, chiefly owing to the fact that they devoted themselves almost entirely to agricultural pursuits, while their French neighbors spent most of their time hunting and fur trading.

4. In 1663 A ROYAL GOVERNMENT was formed in Canada, the Company of ONE HUNDRED ASSOCIATES having been compelled to resign all their powers into the hands of the king. The government was to consist of the GOVERNOR, the INTENDANT, the BISHOP, and five leading residents. The laws of France called the "CUSTOM OF PARIS" became the legal code, and courts of justice were established in Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. Hitherto the "Fur Companies" had exercised the chief power, and though exceedingly zealous in the promotion of their own selfish interests, they were utterly regardless of the general welfare of the colony. The Royal Government then, by giving the settlers some share in the management of their own affairs, was a great improvement, and as a consequence "New France" rapidly increased in numbers and rose into consideration and importance.

5. In the same year, 1663, a remarkable series of EARTHQUAKES occurred. They extended over the

whole surface of Canada, reccurring two or three times a day, and lasting nearly six months. Not a single human life was lost. However exaggerated the various reports of these convulsions are, there is no doubt but they entirely changed the features of the country from Montreal eastward to the sea.

6. The most important of the early French Governors of Canada was COUNT DE FRONTENAC. He was a great soldier and an able enterprising ruler. One of his first acts was to complete the fort at CATARAQUI, near the present site of KINGSTON. When finished he called it FRONTENAC—the name still given to the county in which Kingston is situated.

7. During the administration of Frontenac the Intendant, Talon, a man of brilliant talents, heard from some Indians that beyond the great lakes a mighty river flowed towards the south. Eager to ascertain the truthfulness of the report, Talon despatched westward a party of eight, led by Father Marquette and an adventurous merchant of Quebec named Joliette. They proceeded to Lake Michigan, thence crossing the country they discovered the object of their search, the great silent MISSISSIPPI, the "Father of Waters," 1673. They sailed down its stream in birch-bark canoes till the confluence of the Arkansas was passed then fearing capture by the Spaniards they turned and commenced a homeward journey. Marquette spent some time as a missionary among the Indians

to the south of Lake Michigan, and died at Mackinaw on his way home. Of the whole party Joliette alone returned to Quebec, where he told the thrilling story of this most wonderful expedition—the dangers encountered, the suffering endured, the glorious results.

8. Fired with the soul-stirring narrative, a French nobleman named LA SALLE hastened to France to organize another expedition. This he soon succeeded in doing, and receiving a commission from the King to proceed with the exploration he immediately embarked for Quebec. Arriving there, FATHER HENNEPIN, who was to be the historian of the voyage, joined the party and without loss of time a start was made for the "Far West." At length, in 1682, after suffering innumerable discouragements and delays, La Salle discended the Mississippi to the sea and took formal possession of the whole country watered by that mighty river for LOUIS XIV. of France, in whose honor it was named LOUSIANNA. In 1685, La Salle left France at the head of another expedition consisting of four vessels and 290 men—this time resolved to reach the Mississippi by sea. Unfortunately the exact latitude of the river's mouth had not been ascertained. He sailed one hundred leagues too far south, and landing on the coast of Texas he set out for the Mississippi by land, but was soon murdered by his mutinous followers, of whom only seven returned to tell the awful story of their misfortunes.

9. Frontenac, quarrelling with the Intendant on the question of supplying the Indians with brandy, was recalled to France in 1682, and for several years the history of Canada is nothing but a story of Indian intrigue and cold-blooded massacre. The whole country was laid waste, and the entire French population of the colony shut up in the forts of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers.

10 In 1689, when the affairs of Canada had reached the worst, the experienced Frontenac was made Gonernor the second time. Another difficulty had arisen in the meantime, however. The transfer of the Dutch settlements in the State of New York to Great Britain had brought a powerful rival into close communication with the Iroquois and neighboring tribes, so that an intense jealousy sprung up between the two colonies as to which should control the western fur-trade. Just at this time, too, Louis XIV., espousing the cause of James II., declared war against Great Britain, and Frontenac was ordered to attack at the same time the Iroquois and the English colonists. This he did with vigor and success.

11. The great success of Frontenac roused the English colonists into activity. A congress was called to meet at New York in May, 1690, at which it was resolved to immediately equip two expeditions for the invasion of Canada—a land force under General WINTHROP to attack Montreal, a fleet commanded by

SIR WILLIAM PHIPPS to attack Quebec. The former, from want of provisions and lack of Indian support, retreated without accomplishing anything; the latter succeeded in taking port Royal in Acadia and several small French posts on the coast of Newfoundland and the lower St. Lawrence, but found QUEBEC too strong and was forced to retreat after great loss. The TREATY OF RYSWICK, 1697, brought the war to a close in the mother lands, and restored peace to the colonies. In the next year, 1698, Frontenac died in the 78th year of his age, "revered alike by friend and foe." Like Champlain he had devoted all his energies to promote the prosperity of his adoped country.

12. The French founded a settlement at Detroit in 1701. The WAR of the SPANISH SUCCESSION broke out in Europe in 1702. Britain and France took opposite sides and another colonial war was commenced. In America the French Colonists had the best of it. but in Europe the great victories of MARLBOROUGH so humbled the power of Louis that he readily agreed to the terms of the TREATY OF UTRECHT, 1713, by which NEWFOUNDLAND, ACADIA and HUDSON BAY TERRITORY were ceded to Britain, together with the nominal sovereignty of the Iroquois. The ROCKY MOUNTAINS were discovered in 1743.

13. The peace which followed the Treaty of Utrecht lasted nearly forty years, during which time Canada greatly prospered. Still the old jelousy between the

French and English colonists in America existed as bitter as ever. In 1750 the French Governor built a fort, named ROUILLE, near where the Toronto exhibition buildings are now situated. This fort was built to counteract the influence of FORT OSWEGO built by the Governor of New York in 1727. The French, also, decided to build a chain of forts from DETROIT down the OHIO VALLEY to the Mississippi to connect CANADA and LOUISIANA, and prevent, entirely, the English from dealing with the Western fur trader. The British colonists, of course, resisted this encroachment on their territories and the war of the "BOUNDARY LINES" began, 1752, though Britain did not formally declare war against France till 1756. GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia, afterwards the first President of the UNITED STATES several times distinguished himself in this war, and we should remember that in these engagements the English colonists were trained for the greater contest which they were, in a few years, to wage against the very men by whose side they now fought hand to hand against the French.

14. In 1756, MONTCALM, a brave and skilful general, assumed the command of the French in Canada, and for a time fortune seemed to smile on all his undertakings. The British generals, WOLFE and AMHERST, arrived in 1758, however, and the tables soon turned. The Canadians were driven from stronghold after stronghold, till at last, Wolfe beseiged

QUEBEC where the most memorable contest of the war took place. One dark night, in September, 1759, Wolfe, unnoticed, landed his soldiers nearly three miles above the city, scaled the precipitous bank (almost 300 feet high) and when day dawned had his whole army ranged ready for battle upon the PLAINS OF ABRAHAM. When Montcalm heard of Wolfe's unexpected landing he seems to have lost his usual gravity, and with an undue haste, for which it is difficult to account, resolved to cross the ST. CHARLES and meet his opponent on the open field. After a short but desparate struggle, in which both commanders fell mortally wounded, whilst advancing to the last deadly charge at the head of their respective armies, the British troops gained a complete victory. Five days afterwards Quebec CAPITULATED and the British flag was hoisted on the Citadel, September 18th, 1759. In the following year, 1760, the French general De Levi made an unsuccessful attempt to re-take Quebec. In the same year, 1760, the French Governor surrendered Montreal and all Canada to general Amherst. By the TREATY OF PARIS, signed 1763, France formally ceded the whole of Canada, with the exception of the islands of ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON, in the Gulf of St. Lawrance, to the British Crown. Britain granted civil and religious liberty to the Canadians. They were allowed to retain possession of their homes and chattels. All

engaged in the war were pardoned. The Indians, friendly to France, were to remain unmolested in the possession of their lands. The French population of Canada at the time of the surrender was about 70,000. The MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL was the last French governor of Canada.

NOTE.—The Iroquois were frequently known as the "THE FIVE NATIONS," from the number of tribes which composed the Confederacy, viz., MOHAWKS CAYUGAS, ONEIDAS, ONONDAGAS, SENANCAS. In 1713 they were joined by the TUSCARORAS, after which they were called "THE SIX NATIONS."

CHAPTER III.

CANADA UNDER THE BRITISH.

1. General Amherst was the first Governor-General of Canada. The form of government from 1760 to 1774 was what is called MILITARY RULE. All civil and criminal affairs were decided by a "Military Council." This arbitrary government caused much discontent among the Canadians, as they believed it was a violation of the terms of the treaty which insured them the rights of British subjects. To make matters worse, in 1663 French laws were virtually abolished by royal proclamation, and those of England substituted. All official appointments were conferred upon British-born subjects, and the old French colonists were treated with contempt. Representations of the growing discontent were made to the home government, and in 1774 the "QUEBEC ACT" was

passed, by which French Canadians were allowed to hold office. All disputes relating to property and civil rights were to be settled according to the CUSTOMS OF PARIS. Criminal cases, however, were to be settled according to English law.

2. The European and Colonial wars in which Britain had been engaged previous to the treaty of 1763 were very expensive, and added much to the nation's debt. In 1765 the British Government proposed that the American colonists should pay their share of the increased taxation. The Canadians did not object, but the thirteen colonies to the South denied the right of the British Legislature to tax them while they were unrepresented in Parliament, and consequently would pay no taxes. The quarrel increased till in October, 1774; the first Congress of what is now called the UNITED STATES met in PHILADELPHIA to concert measures for an armed resistance on the Mother Country. Canada was asked to assist, but refused to take any part in the revolt. In 1775 Congress dispatched two expeditions to invade Canada—the one under General MONTGOMERY to attack Montreal, the other under General ARNOLD to attack Quebec. Montgomery took Montreal, and then joined Arnold in besieging Quebec. The united armies attempted an assault upon the city, but were defeated with the loss of General Montgomery. In the following year the Americans were driven out of Canada, and made

no more attempts to take it during the war. On the 4th of July, 1776, the Americans declared their INDEPENDENCE and the war of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION continued. George Washington took command of the army. In 1777 the British general, Burgoyne, surrendered at Saratoga with his whole army. In 1782 Gen. Cornwallis with 7000 British troops surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, and virtually ended the war. By the TREATY OF VERSAILES, signed 1783, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the thirteen United States.

3. When the thirteen colonies threw off their ALLEGIANGE to Great Britain in 1776, many of the inhabitants considered it a wrong act. Rather than take up arms against the Mother Country many of them left comfortable homes and valuable properties and settled in the wilds of Canada. Because they wished to preserve the unity of the empire they were called UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS, or from the initial letters, simply U. E. Loyalists. By this means the population of Canada was increased by about 10,000 and that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by about the same number.

4. You will remember that the "Quebec Act" of 1774 was passed to satisfy the French population of Canada. At that time, indeed, there were very few of any other nationality in the colony. The American Revolution and British emigration, however,

rapidly increased the English-speaking population among whom the Act soon became very unpopular. They petitioned the home government to repeal the "Quebec Act," and give them British law and representative institutions. The French Canadians sent counter-petitions to have it retained. The land east of Montreal, too, was held by SEIGNORIAL TENURE, which means that certain gentlemen, called Seignors received large tracts of land, divided them into smaller portions, and allowed any one who wished to settle on them to do so on the condition of paying a certain yearly rent. In the West, land was held by free and common SOCCAGE, which means that each settler received a DEED of his land from the government or the former owner, which made him the absolute owner of the property. A consideration of all these things caused the British government to pass what is called the "CONSTITUTIONAL ACT OF 1791," by which the colony was divided into UPPER and LOWER Canada. Each Province was given a LEGISLATURE composed of a LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, the members to be chosen for life and a HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY to be elected in the usual way by the people. The Executive Council for each was to consist of the GOVERNOR and a CABINET, nominated by the King. Provision was also made for the support of a Protestant Clergy, in both Provinces, by setting appart one seventh of all the government lands for that purpose. These were

the CLERGY RESERVES which afterwards caused so much bitter contention.

5. JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE was the first LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of Upper Canada. His first Parliament met at NEWARK (now NIAGARA) in 1792. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members, and the Legislative Council of seven. The population of the whole Province was about 20,000. These were scattered along the St. Lawrence, around the Bay of Quintie, on the Niagara frontier, and at Amherstburg. Simcoe did not like to make Newark his capital, as it was so near the frontier. He preferred going further west, and accordingly in 1795 selected the site for a city which was to be called LONDON, on the River DE LA TRENCHE, whose name he changed to THE THAMES. LORD DORCHESTER, the Governor-General, however wished to make Kingston the capital, but as a sort of campromise, TORONTO was chosen the seat of government, 1796. It was then called "YORK," and is described, in 1795, as consisting of but twelve houses besides the barracks. It now boasts of about 100,000 inhabitants.

6. In the year 1812 the United States declared war against Great Britain, and at once invaded Canada. The British claimed the right to search American vessels for seamen to serve in the royal navy. The Americans resisted and hence the war. The government of the Province was entrusted to GENERAL

BROCK, "the Hero of Upper Canada." GENERAL HULL, Governor of Michigan, crossed the Detroit River with 2500 men, in July, took possession of SANDWICH, but attacked MALDEN without success. Hearing of the invasion, Brock left Toronto with 200 REGULRAS and 400 MILITIA, and after a toilsome journey by land and water arrived upon the scene, where he was joined by the great Indian chief TECUMSEH and 600 of his braves. Meanwhile Hull had retreated to DETROIT. Brock crossed the river and beseiged the city, which after a short resistance capitulated, and Hull and his whole army were taken prisoners. In October an American army under GENERAL VAN RANSELER crossed the Niagara frontier and attacked QUEENSTOWN. Brock was promptly on the scene, and a desperate struggle took place in which the Canadian general was mortally wounded while cheering on his men to the attack. The command devolved on GENERAL SHEAFFE, who gallantly carried the HEIGHTS and took all the Americans, who had not been driven over the precipice into the river, prisoners of war. In November the Americans made another attempt to cross the river, but were driven back with loss. The campaign of 1812 was, in every respect, most humiliating to the invaders.

7. As soon as the ice had dissappeared from Lake Ontario in the spring of 1813, an American fleet of fourteen vessels (built during the winter) sailed from

SACKET'S HARBOUR to attack YORK (Toronto) and succeeded in taking it. General Sheaffe retired towards Kingston. From York the Americans sailed to FORT GEORGE, at the mouth of the Niagara river, and took it also. General Vincent retreated to BURLINGTON HEIGHTS. At STONY CREEK, while marching to dislodge General Vincent, the Americans were surpirsed and defeated by General HARVEY. Shortly after this a force of 600 Americans attempted to surprise the British Camp at BEAVER DAMS. Being timely warned, however, by a brave lady (MRS. SECORD) who had walked twenty miles to do so, the British officer with only 250 men took them all prisoners. The Americans captured the whole British Naval Force on LAKE ERIE, on the 10th of September. This compelled GENERAL PROCTER and his Indian ally Tecumseh to retreat, up the Thames from Detroit. Finding themselves closely pursued by the American general HARRISON, they made a stand at MORAVIANTOWN, but were defeated. The brave Tecumseh was killed in the midst of the fight. Proctor retreated in confusion through the wilderness to join Vincent at Burlington Heights. Successful in the West, the Americans planned a grand attack on Montreal. Two armies were to co-operate—one by way of Lake Champlain led by General HAMPTON, the other by way of the St. Lawrence led by General WILKINSON. The defeat of the former at CHATEAUGUAY, and the

handling which the latter got at "CHRYSLER'S FARM" by the Canadians under Morrison, caused both to retire to PLATSBURG for the winter. Towards the end of the year the Americans took and burned Niagara, after which by way of reprisal the British general captured and burnt BUFFALO. So ended the campaign of 1813.

8. The campaign of 1814 opened at LACOLLE MILL, near Lake Champlain, by a British garrison, 500 strong, defeating 5000 Americans under General Wilkinson. In May the British took Oswego. On the Niagara frontier the invaders were for a time more successful. They captured Fort Erie in July, and advanced to CHIPPAWA where a battle was fought in which the British, under General RIALL, were defeated. General DRUMMOND, who was stationed at Kingston, hearing of Riall's defeat hastened to his assistance. The united forces attacked the Americans at LUNDAY'S LANE and defeated them, July 15th. This was the hardest fought battle of the whole war. General Drummond shortly afterwards besieged the enemy in FORT ERIE. On the 5th November the Americans destroyed the fort and retired across the river, thus entirely abandoning Canada. The British in the meantime obtained possession of WASHINGTON and destroyed the public buildings, but were unsuccessful in their attack on BALTIMORE and were defeated at the battle of NEW ORLEANS, January, 1815. The Treaty signed at GHENT, December, 1814, and

made known at Quebec in March, 1815, by the Governor-General, Sir George Prevost, terminated this unfortunate war.

9. Soon after the war of 1812, '13 and '14, the people of both Upper and Lower Canada became intensely interested in the discussion of two great questions, viz.: (1) The establishment of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT; (2) The CLERGY RESERVES. By the "Constitutional Act of 1791" the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of each Province was to be chosen by the King, that is, by the Governor, and was consequently independent of the people's representatives. By that Act the House of Assembly was not allowed to control the revenue or expenditure. The executive, therefore, might refuse to sanction, or might even do the very opposite of that which the people desired. The Assembly being unable to "WITHHOLD THE SUPPLIES" had little control in the legislation of the country. At first the Executive Councils did not do so badly, but after a time having to render no account of their actions they began to act as they pleased, utterly regardless of the country's interests. The chief government offices were filled with the members of a few families who, through frequent intermarriages, were called the FAMILY COMPACT. The "Constitutional Act of 1791" also set apart one-seventh of all the land—amounting, in Ontario alone, to 2,500,000 acres—for "maintaining the Protestant religion in

Canada." This the Executive Council interpreted to mean the Church of England, as that was the religion established by law in Britain. The majority of the people of Upper Canada being largely composed of DISSENTERS claimed that this was unfair, and that all Protestant denominations should share alike. In 1836 the feeling on this subject was intensified by the Executive Council quietly creating FIFTY-SEVEN RECTORIES of the Church of England, and providing for their maintenance from this source. The Assemblies, time after time, petitioned the Home Government to legislate for the removal of their grievances, but the great influence of the Executive Councils and the "Family Compact" succeeded in delaying, for many years, the desired relief. In the meantime the agitation went on, yearly becoming more determined, till, unfortunately, in the fall of 1837, a number of the extreme oppositionists, led in Upper Canada by WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, and in Lower Canada by L. J. PAPINEAU, summoned their followers to arms in order to effect, if possible, a separation from the mother country. This insurrection was called the "CANADIAN REBELLION."

10. The first outbreak of the "Rebellion" took place in Montreal, where a band of Rebels was put to flight, though without loss of life, in November, 1837. Warrants were immediately issued for the arrest of the leaders, but the most of them escaped. A few risings were attempted in other parts of Lowe.

Canada, but they were easily quelled and order was soon restored. In Upper Canada the Rebel leaders decided to attack Toronto, and for that purpose ordered their followers to assemble at a place called "MONTGOMERY'S TAVERN," about four miles north of the city. Fortunately some misunderstanding among the officers caused a delay which caused the loyalists of Toronto to make some preparation for defence. Having collected a small militia force, Colonel (afterwards SIR ALLAN MCNAB) marched against the insurgents and completely routed them, December 6th, 1837. An attempt at insurrection at London was quickly put down. Mackenzie fled to the United States, where he was joined by a number of sympathizers, who under the name of "The Patriots," took possession of NAVY ISLAND, in the Niagara river, intending to invade Canada. Colonel McNab captured their supply steamer the "CAROLINE," set it on fire and allowed it to go over the Falls. Soon afterwards the "Patriots" were obliged to leave the island. During the Summer of 1838 small bands of "Patriots" made raids across the frontier at various places, but were always easily repulsed, and before the close of the year the "Rebellion" was ended. Some of the chief prisoners were executed, while those of lesser note were transported. In about five years the Assembly interceded in their behalf, and a general pardon was offered to all who survived. Papineau and Mackenzie returned to Canada and were elected members of Parliament.

11. Meanwhile, since 1815, both provinces steadily prospered. In 1816 COMMON SCHOOLS were established in Upper Canada. In 1817 the first BANK in Canada, that of Montreal, was opened. In 1824 the CANADIAN COMPANY was organized, and in the same year the WELLAND CANAL was commenced, having been projected in 1818 by the HON. WILLIAM MERRIT. In 1826 BYTOWN (now Ottawa) was founded by COLONEL BY. In 1834 "York" was made a city and its name changed to TORONTO. William Lyon Mackenzie was its first MAYOR.

12. In 1838 EARL DURHAM was made Governor-General of Canada, with instructions to enquire into the people's grievances. He reported very strongly in favor of a UNION of the Provinces and the immediate introduction of Responsible Government. In 1840 a bill was passed based on these recommendations. It became law by proclamation in February, 1841. By it Upper and Lower Canada were united and the Executive (now to be called a CABINET OR MINISTRY) was made RESPONSIBLE to the Assembly for all their actions. For a Time Kingston was the seat of Government, but in 1844 it was removed to Montreal. In 1842 the famous ASHBURTON Treaty, between the United States and Great Britain, was signed. By it Britain lost the greater part of the State of Maine, the rich mining district south of Lake Superior and the greater part of the fertile prairies of Minnesota and Dakota.

13. In 1844 the REV. DR. RYERSON became chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, and laid the foundation of our excellent system of Public and High Schools. In 1849 a bill was passed which provided for the payment of all losses caused by the Rebellion of 1837 and '38. When the Governor, LORD ELGIN, gave his assent to the bill a mob gathered and burnt the Parliament buildings. For this the seat of Government was removed to Toronto for two years, after which Parliament met alternately in Quebec and Toronto till 1866, when, on account of the QUEEN'S selection, Ottawa (formerly Bytown) became the permanent capital. In the same year, 1849, our MUNICIPAL SYSTEM was completed, by which every Township, City, Town and Village has the full control of its own local affairs. In 1851 the Post Office Department was transferred from the Imperial to the Canadian Government, and about this time the GREAT WESTERN and GRAND TRUNK Railways began to be built. In 1854 SEIGNORIAL TENURE was abolished in Lower Canada and in the same year the CLERGY RESERVE question was finally settled by SEPARATING CHURCH and STATE and dividing the Land Fund among the Municipalities. The Prince of Wales visited Canad in 1860. In 1866 Canada was invaded by about 1,000 FENIANS (an organization whose declared object is the Independence of Ireland and the overthrow of the British Empire). They crossed from the United States at Fort Erie and

marched to a place called Ridgeway. There they were met by the QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES, of Toronto, and the 13TH BATTALION, of Hamilton. After a sharp contest the volunteers were driven from the field. The invaders did not follow up their advantage but fell back on Fort Erie, and the next morning re-crossed the river.

14. The Union Act of 1840 provided for equal representation of the Provinces. The population of Upper Canada, however, increased much more rapidly than did that of her sister province. The census of 1861 gave the former nearly 300,000 inhabitants more than the latter, and an agitation began at once for a proportionate representation, or, as the politicians put it, "REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION." This agitation paved the w y for the CONFEDERATION OF THE PROVINCES, which was accomplished in 1867 by the Imperial Parliament passing THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT. By this Act the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were constituted one DOMINION, called CANADA. The name Upper Canada was changed to ONTARIO, and that of Lower Canada to QUEBEC. The Act became law July 1st, 1867, hence "DOMINION DAY." The Province of MANITOBA joined the Dominion in 1870, BRITISH COLUMBIA in 1871, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in 1873. LORD MONK was the first Governor of the Dominion, SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD the first PREMIER. THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT has charge of

the affairs which concern all the provinces, such as the defence of the country, trade and commerce, banking, &c. Each PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE deals only with the affairs of its own province, such as the regulation of municipal institutions, education, licenses, &c.

The following have been Governors of the Dominion since Confederation :—

1. Lord Monk from 1867 to 1868
2. Lord Lisgar " 1868 " 1872
3. Lord Dufferin " 1872 " 1878
4. Lord Lorne " 1878 " Present.

The Following have been the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario since Confederation :—

1. Hon. W. P. Howland,
2. Hon. John Crawford,
3. Hon. D. A. Macdonald,
4. Hon. J. B. Robinson,

The population of Upper Canada in 1841 was 465,000
" " " " 1851 " 952,000
" " " " 1861 " 1,496,000
" " " " 1871 " 1,620,000
" " " " 1881 " 1,914,000

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

NO. 1.

1. When and by whom was America discovered ?
2. Tell briefly the story of the discovery of Cana a·

3. How was Canada governed from 1760 to 1763? From 1763 to 1791? From 1791 to 1841? From 1841 to 1867?

4. What caused the Rebellion of 1837 and '38?

5. Who were the United Empire Loyalists?

6. Explain the following terms:—Responsible Government, Clergy Reserves, Confederation, Cabinet, Premier.

7. Name the present Governor of Canada, the Premier of the Dominion, the leader of the Opposition in the Commons.

For what were the following men noted:—Wolfe Brock, Tecumseh, Champlain, Frontenac?

NO. 2.

1. How often, when, and by whom has Quebec been beseiged? Mention result of each siege.

2. Tell briefly the story of the discovery of the Mississippi.

3. How did the American Revolution affect Canada?

4. When and by whom was each of the following cities founded:- Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, London, Ottawa?

5. Sketch briefly the history of the war of 1812, '13 and '14.

6. Explain the following: Seignorial Tenure, Bill, Session, Act of Parliament, Estates of the Realm.

7. Name the provinces of the Dominion, and tell when each was admitted into the Union.

8. Name the Governors of the Dominion since Confederation.

NO. 3.

1. Name some of Ontario's battle-fields.

2. Name the principal provisions of the Constitutional Act of 1791.

3. When was the Ashburton Treaty made? How did it affect Canada?

4. Name the chief Indian tribes that occupied Canada at the time of its discovery.

5. Name the principal events of the war which ended with the capture of Quebec, 1759.

6. What language is spoken in Ontario? What language is mostly spoken in the province of Quebec? Explain how this difference came about.

7. Why is the 1st of July celebrated every year through Canada?

8. Write any twelve dates between 1492 and 1881, and attach a historical event to each.

NO. 4.

1. Name and give the dates of at least six European Treaties which affected Canada.

2. When and where did the first Parliament of Upper Canada meet?

3. What caused the difficulty with respect to the Clergy Reserves? When and how was it finally settled?

4. Mention some of the duties of the Dominion Parliament. Mention some of the duties of the Local Legislatures.

5. Explain the Municipal system of Ontario

6. Tell what you know about the "Company of One Hundred Associates."

7. What parts of America were explored by Columbus, Cabot, Cartier, Champlain?

8. Explain clearly what is meant by Confederation. How and when was it brought about?

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